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CITE INADEQUACIES IN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

KIRIN OFFICIALS FAIL CIVIL AFFAIRS TESTS -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao,
6 Jul 50

The Kirin Jih-pao recently reported that less than 15 percent of the haier and banner chiefs and deputy chiefs of Kirin qualified in the civil affairs and finance tests given at the provincial and hsien chiefs' conference held on 6 July 1950. The conference was called by the Kirin Provincial People's government.

It is reported that of the 22 who took the tests, only three persons passed the civil affairs test and only two persons qualified in the finance test. The average grade attained by the participants in both tests was only 39 percent.

Some of the questions asked in the tests were, "Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes," "List the marketing functions of a hsien cooperative during the summer," "Differentiate between production and supply finances," etc. Only three persons were able, it is said, to give a satisfactory answer to the first question; only one person to the second; and no one to the third.

These examinations showed conclusively that the hsien officials are neglecting their studies and that they are not fully aware of their responsibilities. To cope with this situation, the paper stressed that a more thorough study program be instituted so that all officials of the various levels will be able to perform their duties satisfactorily.

COMPLAINS AGAINST FEUDAL PRACTICES IN SUIYUAN -- Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao,
3 Jul 50

In a letter directed to the editor of the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, a resident of An-pei Hsien, Suiyuan, complained that the privileged classes in this area are still continuing feudalistic practices to oppress the masses. He reported that, to date, very little has been done by local authorities to check these activities and the people of the area are now seeking help from higher authorities.

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He cited Kuo Tzu-hsing as one of the examples of those who have been fleecing the masses. Kuo, he reported, leased an area of land in An-p'ing which was being used by the local inhabitants as grassland for their stocks for a nominal sum of 700 silver yuan from the local authorities, after which he charged an exorbitant rental fee from the people seeking to use this land, netting a profit of more than 1,000 silver yuan. Another person by the name of Li Ying-hsing, he added, extorted huge profits from the masses by renting his land during this spring. Li, it is said, required all tenants from his land to pay him in silver yuan instead of Jen-min piao for their rentals. If a tenant was unable to comply with this ruling, he accepted payments in Jen-min piao, but only at a ratio of 25,000 yuan (JMP) to one silver yuan.

These feudalistic practices, the writer complained, are still very prevalent in this area. He concluded by saying that unless measures are taken to stop them, there is no hope for improving the standards of the masses.

SAYS CH'ANG-SHA CADRES LEAN TOWARD BUREAUCRACY -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 6 Jul 50.

Ch'ang-sha -- Chang Kan-ch'ing (1) /number refers to appended characters/, an official of the Ch'ang-sha Special Office, Honan, reported that the examination given to the various cadres of this district at a conference held in mid-June 1950 to discuss governmental reorganization definitely showed that they are leaning more and more toward bureaucracy and authoritarianism.

It is said that more than 20 officials, including hsien chiefs, section chiefs of the special office, public security bureau chiefs, tax bureau chiefs, etc., attended the conference. They were asked to undergo a 7-day study period in preparation for an examination. Subject matters covered in the examination included government policies, functions, guidance principles, etc. Of the 23 who took the test, only three were cadres of the local level, the remainder being those connected to hsien level and above. The majority of these cadres were, moreover, engaged in revolutionary activities for many years -- some as long as 20 years. Despite this fact, the examination results showed that only 11 achieved grades above 60 percent. Three of the ten chiefs and deputy chiefs of the hsien and nine of the 11 cadres connected to the various offices of the special office failed completely in the examination.

Investigations conducted after the examination showed that one of the main causes for the poor showings resulted from the fact that these cadres were leaning more and more toward bureaucracy and authoritarianism. In many instances, it was found that these cadres were neglecting to read or study the various directives and regulations issued by the higher authorities. Some did not even read the newspapers to keep up with current developments. They claimed that they are so busy in their work that they have no time for reading.

The main problem rises from the fact that the cadres are placing too much emphasis on activities and are overlooking the importance of study. They fail to realize that it is just as important to study as to devote themselves to their duties.

More than 6 million people live in the area controlled by the Ch'ang-sha Special Office. Comparatively great progress has been made toward recovery during the last year. Nevertheless, the success of future activities and developments will depend largely on the government officials' ability to cope with the rising problems. It is essential, therefore, that any deviation toward bureaucracy and authoritarianism be checked and the cadres instructed to pay more attention to study so that they may improve their leadership qualifications.

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REVEALS CORRUPTION IN CENTRAL KWANGTUNG GOVERNMENT -- Hong Kong Hsing-tao Jih-pao, 29 Jul 50

Ao-chung, 28 July -- As a result of the speed of their conquest, the Chinese Communist authorities have not had the time to properly assimilate and train skilled and experienced staffs of administrators to be assigned to the various local governments, leading to much corruption. Authorities above the provincial level have been aware of these shortcomings and have frequently attempted to correct them, but to date, they have not been too successful.

Corruption has been detected mainly in the grain-collection offices. Liu Yung-k'ang, who was in charge of a grain-collection office in a certain area of T'ai-shan Hsien, absconded with 43,477,211 yuan of funds and fines he had collected. Although the crime occurred in April 1950, it took the authorities until recently to detect the embezzlement. It was only recently discovered that Liu was an habitual spendthrift who had been jailed more than once in the past and who had been appointed to this post by favoritism of the local Party committee. Many irregularities and infractions committed by his staff were also uncovered in the investigation. The CCP authorities are now conducting investigations in this area to replace untrustworthy workers.

In En-p'ing Hsien, a man in charge of a grain-service office is said to have made a million yuan by juggling the interest rates of grain loans. In addition, he was later convicted of stealing and selling public grain.

It is also reported that many government officials in the T'ai-shan area are practicing old KMT tricks in enriching their pockets. However, the CCP authorities have been very lax in checking up on these matters.

CHARACTERS

1. 張幹承

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